Lusiness Monces.

"ALDERNET BRAND" CONDENSED MILE

WEEKLY TRIBUNE-NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS. TRIPUNE must be handed in to the publication day of each week.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 16.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Reports of a further insult to the British flag in Madagascar waters are received. Many lives-eight certainly and probably more-were lost yesterday by a fire in a Hungarian Five children were drowned in a storm at Barnesley, Eugland, === Five deaths from were made. == The steamer Niagara bas arrived

DOMPSTIC.-Philip Hensel, age thirteen, at tempted to commit suicide at Scranton, Penn., yesterday. = Charles H. Stratton, known as " Tom " died at Middleboro, Mass. — Chandler, mother of Secrecary Chandler, died at Concord, N. H. ____ The Channing memorial window at Newport was dedicated. John Kenney, of Dunmore, Penn., was shot while bunving. — Cora Standford, of Wheeling, W. Va., is miseing with her father's colored coach = A railroad agent at Kensington, on the Illinois Central, was bound, gagged and robbed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The telegraphers of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City held a red-letter meeting yesterday and drow up demands on their employers . Mace and Slade arrived on the steamship Alaska. ____ Denis Kearney was refused a hearing by the Central Labor Union. - Many persons visited the beaches. Mr. Wiman de-nied a story about Mr. Vanderbilt. A man was shot and instantly killed in Third-ave.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations in-dicate cloudy weather and light rain, followed by olear or fair weather and slight changes in temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 88°; lowest, 71°; average, 76%.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer trav ellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which in-cludes the ocean postage.

The death of General Tom Thumb will cause much regret among the young and those who still remember their youth. For all the world, he was the leading man among little men. Since he first appeared in public, so long ago, many mites of humanity have been pushed forward as his rivals; but they never have enjoyed such fame as his. Tom Thumb ory, will long be sung and mourned as the and the S'amese twins, of harmonious memt-known of human curiosities.

The contest over the United States Senatorship in New-Hampshire has been represented in many quarters as an indication that the Republican party in that State was all out of and going to pieces. It is nothing of the kind, as is shown in a review of the situation which appears in another column of this paper. Mr. Rollins's defeat is properly attributed to the activity of the personal enemies whom he has been unfortunate enough to make. But the party is all right and likely to come out of the struggle entirely uninjured. A good man will doubtless be sent to the Senate, and the Republicans will carry the State next year as usual.

Elsewhere in this impression are printed some interesting observations on New-Mexican society, suggested to a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE by the unique exposition now holding at Santa Fé. Probably no more striking illustration of the inherent differences of race can be found in this country than is presented by this fair. For nearly three centuries and a quarter the Indians and their mongrel dedants had entire possession of the land. They did little or nothing for themselves or the country. The American who has been in New-Mexico ten years is now one of the oldest settlers; but his enterprise and industry and common-sense ideas have simply wrought wonders in the development of the Territory. So far as progress is concerned, his ten years count for vastly more than the Indian and the Mexican's three hundred.

The biography of a man of great ability and worth is always fascinating reading; but is especially so when the person described has not been widely known at all, and yet, possessing exceptional merit, has been worthy of world-wide renown. It is like being let into a great secret. Such a sketch will be found ther page of THE TRIBUNE this morning. The subject of it is William Spottis-woode, late president of the Royal Society. woode, late president of the Royal Society. It is difficult to express the feeling of loss which the early death of such a man causes in the distinguished but narrow circles where he was best known. Mr. Spottiswoode was only fifty-four-in the full vigor of middle lifealthough he had accomplished a great deal, much more was expected of his wonderful intellect and energy. The eketch referred to will not only interest philosophers nts ; practical business men will find in it hints of no little value.

It is a habit peculiar to the authorities of the French Republic to sentence such Com-munists as violate the laws against public disorder (which seem devised especially to tempt them) to long terms of punishment; and then, if matters move quietly, to pardon the cul-prits before they have served out half their term. To this idiosyncracy the lower classes in France have a complementary folly. It is generally seen when one of their number gets nimself sent to prison for a few years. The un-ncky prisoner's friends immediately get together nounce the Government with all the ce so polite a language as French will do. Their denunciations only make the corities more unrelenting. Take the case

time if her followers would only keep quiet. And that is the only thing they will not do.

The treatment which Denis Kearney received yesterday at the hands of the Central Labor Union is in striking contrast with the way he was received here a few years ago. Then Tompkins Square was crowded with workmen to hear him speak, and the police took extraordinary precautions to overcome the riot which it was feared the sand-lot "orator" might incite. Yesterday the same Kearney, who is just as respectable as he ever was, was not even allowed to address the delegates in Clarendon Hall. At the time of the Tompkins Square meeting a good many people thought public safety demanded that Kearney should be locked up. The result has proved how wise it was to do nothing of the kind. Left to himself, Kearney has talked himself out, and has shown himself to be so utterly worthless that he is now cast out by men who are really no better than he is. But we fear that the Central Labor Union is becoming captions. A week or so ago it would have none of General Butler; yesterday it repudiated Kearney!

THE FIRST MILESTONE.

It is not likely that the 16th of July, 1883, will be remembered by the average citizen as a notable day, but the historian in describing the early steps in Civil Service Reform will record it, with some interest, as the day on which patronage appointments to the clerical service in the principal Government offices became unlawful. To-day the six months allowed by the new law, within which to get its machinery in working order, expire. No person can now be appointed to the positions named except after success in the examinations. The immediate change will be imperceptible, but its effect will be marked in no long time. Probably it will be some months before the professional politician fully realizes that it will be of no use for him to drop into a secretary's or commissioner's office and ask for a place for his " man." In spite of some delays and some mistakes,

tair progress has been made thus far. The various rules and regulations adopted to govern examinations and appointments have seemed judicious, in the main, and the earnestness with which the Commissioners have applied themselves to their work has shown the country that the Reform effort is a sincere one, and that the experiment is to have the most favorable trial its friends can give it. The worst mistake the Commissioners made-the selection of Mr. Keim as Chief Examiner-was fortunately not of lasting effect. If they were surprised, and perhaps a little sore at heart, as they seemed to be, at the severity with which that action was criticised, the lesson must have been useful in reminding them that they were to be held to the same strict accountability as Government officials themselves, and could not expect to make poor appointments with impunity because their motives were known to be good. The least pleasant incident of these six months of preparatory work is the zeal which various officials at Washington and in some of the cities have shown, according to report, in filling vacancies with personal appointees before the entrance of the new régime to-day. It is not likely that any large number of such appointments has been made. The pressure of applicants and the necessities of the public business combine to prevent the existence of many vacapcies. But, if there have been any made at all, the fact only points the moral that the law was needed, and that its enforcement must be guarded as well against the hostility of politicians in office as of those outside. The attitude of the Democratic party toward

the reform during these six months has been instructive. When the subject was under discussion in Congress last winter, and public sentiment was aroused, a large share of the Democrats in Congress did not dare to oppose the Civil Service bill opeuly. Many did what they could to ruin it by amendments offered in pretended good faith. But few dated to oppose it on the final toll call, except Democrats nothing for reform and everything for "appropriations." Of the five Senators who voted against the bill, all Democrats, four were from the South; of the forty Democrats voting against it in the House-only seven Republicans joining with them-thirty-two were from Southern States. The Northern Democrats, who then pretended to bow to public sentiment, were no more in favor of Civil Service Reform than the Southern Democrats. They thought they would " wait till it blew over." They evidently think it has blown over. The public is occupied more with other matters now, and the Democratic newspapers think it safe to speer at Civil Service Reform, and declare that all the Republican office-holders shall be turned out when they come into power. A few months ago some of them were claiming the law as of Democratic origin. Now the Democratic Convention in Senator Pendleton's own State ignores it, and him. Democratic conventions all ignore it, and Democratic newspapers everywhere abuse it. Does any intelligent man believe that if the Democratic party came into power the Civil Service law would be worth the paper it is printed on ?

IS IT AN ECONOMICAL PARTY! The Sun argues that the Democratic party is an economical party. By way of making good its assertion it refers to what a Democratic Congress accomplished in 1875-'76. That Congress saved, if The Sun is correct, "thirty millions in round numbers for the same items, as compared with the previous year." The country remembers two interesting facts in reference to this particular teat of economy. It remembers, in the first place, that it was accomplished by stopping the fast mail, by placing the army on a skeleton basis, by withholding the regular appropriations from sundry departments, and by similar exhibitions of unwarrantable and unpatriotic penuriousness. It remembers, in the second place, that the bogus character of the economy was further demonstrated by the deficiency bills which followed hard after it. If that is the best example of Democratic economy that it has to offer, then

The Sun can hardly make out its case.

But is there a better example? How about the course of Democracy in this State as bearing upon the question ? The records show that taxes have been highest or debts most slowly paid, when the Democrats have been in full control of the State Administration. The bounty debt of the State amounted to about \$21,000,000. In four years of Democratic ascendancy something over \$5,500,000 was paid upon that debt. During the same period, the Republicans being at the head of State affairs, there was paid on the same account over \$19,500,000. Then look at the treatment which the recommendations of the Tax Commission received at the hands of the Legislatures of 1882-'83. Both those Legislatures were Democratic. To pass the recommendations into laws would have been millions of dollars in the pockets of the taxpayers, and yet they were entirely disregarded.

We are afraid that after an exhaustive exam-

conclude that although the Democratic party may shine as an apostle of economy in the abstract, it cannot successfully pose as a disciple of economy in the concrete.

NO PLATFORM NECESSARY. We venture to suggest to the Democrats a new departure for their campaign next year. Their greatest and most difficult problem is evidently going to be the construction of a platform which will stand the wear and tear of the campaign. In 1880 the platform instead of helping them was the cause of their ruin. When they found out that it was hurting them they tried to jump oft and run the canvass without it, but that scheme was not a success. They could not get away from the platform. They do not want to get into a similar scrape in 1884, and yet they are certain to if they adopt a platform of the stereotyped order with a series of declarations. All their old declarations have been tried and found unpopular; still they contain everything which the party holds dear. If they attempt any new declarations they will construct them in such a way as to seem to express one thing and mean another. Declarations of that sort are always dangerous and are more likely to do harm than good. Besides, they deceive nobody.

Of what advantage would it be to the party. for example, to put into the platform a straddle on the tariff question? Everybody knows that the party is in favor of tree trade and will abilish protection if it is intrusted with power. In regard to civil service reform, also, what use would there be in making any declaration? If a plank were to be inserted in favor of reform, everybody would know it was worthless. If one were inserted against it, it would simply be the unnecessary confession of a notorious and undoubtedly damaging truth. These two questions are destined to be the leading issues of the next campaign, and will be the only planks in the party platforms which will have any influence. If the Democrats had the courage of their convictions and were willing to define their real attitude in the platform, they would say : " Resolved, That we are in favor of free trade and against all civil service reform, except that which turns over all the offices to the Democrats." If they would make a platform like that and go into the campaign with it, they would be beaten, but they would have the unusual satisfaction of knowing that

they had been manly and honest, We have no idea that they will do this, and as the next best plan for them to follow, we venture to suggest that they go into the campaign with no platform at all. There never was a party which needed a platform less. Everybody knows precisely what the Democracy stands for, and precisely what its aims are. It stands for a "change," and its aims are all summed up in a single phrase-" a clean sweep." If it has any other principles, except free trade, we do not know what they are. Any kind of a platform which expresses what Judge Hoadly calls "new and living" principles will not only be a feeble fraud, but it will be in danger of and file of the party by awakening a suspicion that he may take the declarations in earnest and leave the boys out in the cold after he has been put in office. It will be a great deal simpler for the party to go into the fight without any platform whatever, merely appealing to the country to put the Democrats in power on their merits. Let all resolutions be thrown to the winds, and the war-cry be "'Rah for a Change! Give us a Clean Sweep!" That would make an uncommonly interesting canvass, and for once the Democracy would have a platform that they would not have to run away from as soon as the campaign got hot.

AMERICAN LITERATURE AND THE STAGE. Englishmen are discussing much nowadays the success of Mr. Irving, and the significance of the popularity of his magnificent Shakespearcan revivals. The Earl of Lytton, who, as the son of the author of "Richelieu," and The Fortnightly Review, for an explanation of the fact that the English literature of to-day and the English stage are not in close alliance. In almost every other country the stage adds steadily to the national literature. Dramatic literature did not end in France with Corneille and Molière, nor in Germany with Goethe and Schiller, nor in Italy with Alfieri, nor in Spain with Calderon. In these countries great writers have held the stage, and some still hold it; and the people look in part to the theatre for new literature, as in England and the United States they look to the publishers. In England the Poet Laureate has just made a distressing failure as a dramatist-which probably does not mean much, however, beyond the fact that Mr. Tennyson cannot write plays. The incident is worthy of mention because it is an exceptional instance in this generation of a great English writer seeking the stage. There are many English playwrights, and among them are men of ability. It is also true that distinguished authors, like Charles Reade and Wilkie Collins, who are not distinctively playwrights, have written successfully for the The fact remains that the English stage of to-day is not literary, and does not, to any considerable extent, contribute to literature.

The same is true in even a more marked degree in this country. Few of the present active generation of literary men have had any connection with the theatre. Mr. Howells has written two or three successful plays, and Mr. Boker has just revived an old one written many years ago. Mr. James lately produced a comedy which was destined for the boards but which it was finally thought best to publish in The Atlantic Monthly. Here and there an author of established fame has written a play, or a playwright has produced one claiming consideration as a literary work. But the large band of new and successful writers that have come up since the civil war have been working mostly in the field of printed fiction. There has been a somewhat abundant crop of native dramatists, giving various persons, who did not know that there had been for many years a considerable body of good dramatic literature in this country, the impression that "American plays" were now being written for the first time. It must be said that the work of the new growth of dramatists is, for the most part, without any literary quality whatever. Those who have won success have done so, usually, either by a shrewd and painstaking realism, or by depiceing some eccentric type of American character which has served to carry a play of, probably, a low literary grade. It cannot be said that this condition of things exists because there is no disposition to encourage the native drama. This has been a view which disappointed dramatists have frequently enlarged upon in letters to the newspapers. We think an impartial observation will show that the truth is the other way. Every theatre-goer must have seen plays here which could never have gained

years, but would probably get out in half the | ination our contemporary will be forced to human interest which is a universal language, and makes a story of passion and trial intelligible and absorbing, no matter in what quarter of the world it is told. So far from there being any ban upon American plays, it is plain that it is often their Americanism, and not their dramatic excellence, which secures them a hearing. It is certainly not the lack of a welcome to native dramatists that stands in the way of a closer alliance between literature and the stage in this country, as is unmistakably shown whenever a play of real merit, such as Mr. William Young's "Pendragon," makes its appearance. Certainly it is not the lack of stimulus to our writers, because successful playmaking is probably the most profitable form of literary work at the present day.

Lord Lytton seems to have no explanation to offer of this state of affairs in England, except, perhaps, to suggest that the public taste is not sufficiently high. What is the explanation here? Several might be offered-the new commercial system of management, which takes no thought of dramatic art; the intense modern life, which leads people to look to the theatre more and more for mere diversion; the undeniable prevalence of superficiality and triviality. If the great dramatist is the product of his time, it must be conceded that the present conditions of the theatre here are not highly conducive to his development. But it must be remembered that the dramatic faculty is a distinct one. The dramatist is born, not made; and his appearance cannot be calculated like that of a comet.

MONEY AND BUSINESS. The general business of the country continued to improve last week, and a feeling of greater confidence and hopefulness prevails. This is due in part to better crop prospects, and in part to satisfactory financial conditions at the monetary centres. It is even conjectured now that gold may presently begin to come from Europe in large amounts, whereas not long ago there was apprehension of large specie exports. The exchange market has grown much weaker, it is said beof shipments of grain and cause provisions purchased at the recent decline, and because of foreign investments in American securities and lands. But it is quite possible that too much importance is attributed to these influences, and that the workings of the new tariff will be found a potent cause of change in our financial relations.

The July report of the Agricultural Bureau confirms the general belief that the condition of wheat changed greatly for the better in June. The Bureau now promises a yield of about 425,000,000 bushels, but the rains that have fallen in the Northwest since the July reports were forwarded to the Bureau, and the favorable weather that has prevailed almost everywhere, might perhaps justify a still higher estimate at this time. With the surplus remaining from last year, the country will certainly have all the wheat it can consume or sell, unless the foreign demand should be decidedly getting the candidate into trouble with the rank larger than it has been during the past year. Telegrams from London represent that "wheat estimates are increasing generally throughout Europe," but Mr. Kains Jackson still strives to encourage British farmers to believe that prices will not go lower than they are, unless temporarily. In the last week of June the average price in English towns was only 42s. 5d. per quarter, or 6 shillings below the average for the past ten years.

Pork, lard, cotton and oil all turned downward last week. The fall in provisions is by some attributed to fear of the yellow fever at the South, but the action of the German Government, discriminating against American lard, probably had more effect. In view of the testimony given in the McGeoch-Fowler controversy, it does not seem strange that the lard of this country should be distrusted abroad, and it can hardly be expected to recover favor entirely until boards of trade and himself a distinguished man of letters, natur- other commercial bodies take stringent measally takes a deep interest both in literature ares to insure its purity. The price of middling uplands cotton fell last week within a sixteenth of 10 cents; the apprehension of difficulty between France and England was mentioned as a cause. Petroleum fell sharply from \$1 14 to \$1 0412 for crude, without any material change in the statistical position; the fall is supposed to be due entirely to the operations of rival speculative cliques.

There was some improvement in the drygoods trade, but prices still favor buyers. A large auction sale of blankets at low prices and a further slight decline in print cloths were the noteworthy features. Coffee and sugar were weak and depressed, while ocean freights were rendered more firm, not by an increase of exports, but by the decrease in tonnage available.

Accounts of recent sales of rare pottery and bric--brac in England are not pleasant reading to such Americans as have invested in collections in the hope that the speculation would prove successful in filling their pockets at some future time. The Duke of Marlborough, finding his income msufficient to keep the pot boiling at Blenheim as he likes to make it boil, has been trying lately to raise a few pounds by selling his Limoges enamels. The catalogues alone at a guinea apiece brought \$3,500, but the ename s sold much below their value. One fine plaque brought \$5,200, but plates by Jean Courtois only brought \$550. The Duke, after trying to sell a table inlaid with fine Sevres, which once had be-longed to Marie Antoinette, for \$30,000, stopped the sale in disgust.

PERSONAL

Ex-Speaker Keifer is travelling in Missouri. The Rev. George F. Pentecost, of Brookiyn, oc-cupies the pulpit of the Old South Church, Boston,

The Hon. W. W. Thomas, who has been appointed United States Minister to Sweden, will sail for the scene of his new duties on Saturday next, from this

The injury from which Mr. Justin McCorthy is now suffering was caused by a blow on the shoulder from one of the swinging doors of the House of Commons. At first the hurt was deemed trifling, but he has now been ordered to take absolute rest and quiet for the remainder of the sessiou.

According to an Ispahan letter to Das Echo, of Berlin, the real cause of the recent journey of the eldest son of the Shah, Zill Essultan Maksud, to Teheran, was not only the illness of his father, but his anxiety to press upon the Shah his long-cherished object of securing new privileges for the Christian population of the province of Ispahan, of which he is the Governor. In this he succeeded, and obtained the Shab's consent to issue a decree releasing Christians from some of their social and political burdens. On his return to Ispahan the Prince was received by the Christian population with a magnificent ovation.

The brothers John and James Clark, who were inmate friends of Professor Morse, and whose father made the first telegraphic instruments used by the great inventor, are still living in Washington, One of them assisted Professor Morse in fighting for his patents in the courts, and relates many interesting incidents of that time. "One day," he says lawyer had spens the day in trying to convince the Court that he (Morse) knew nothing about electricity, and therefore could not have invented the apparatus. Then said Morse: 'I do not pretend to the stage by their merits as dramatic compo-sitions, or by their sposession of that deep or goes to; I only know that a battery at one sud know all about electricity, or where it comes from

of a wire will make an effect on a magnet at the other end, and I simply applied a system of dots and dashes as signals, and finally as an alphabet, and dashes as signals, and finally as an alphabet, and that is all I claim." At another time Professor Morse became so tired of the veratious suits that he exclaimed to his friend: "Clark, whatever you do, never get a patent. It's more trouble than it's worth. Never get a patent." Shortly after, Clark made an improvement in one of the instruments by which it worked much better, and on showing it to Morse the old man's face lighted up. "Clark, get a patent on it," sa'd he, seeming to forget his own troubles. Clark did get his patent, and realized handsomely on it.

Now that Germany is about to celebrate the four undredth anniversary of Martin Luther's birth, it is called to mind that in an obscure Thuringian hamlet live two of the great reformer's undoubted male descendants, who bear his name. One is a carpenter, the other a theological student. Under law they each enjoy-and their male descendants, forever-in consideration of their ancestor's services, the following bounties from the public funds: On confirmation, fifty thalers (about \$37.50); on apprenticeship to any trade or calling, fifty thalers, and on marriage, a third fifty thalers—an aggregate of \$112.50, to which every maie descendant of Luther is entitled, on condition that he is confirmed, apprenticed and married.

A precedious patriot was "Ben" Foraker, the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio. The scioto Gazette relates that once during the Fremont campaign of 1856, when flag-raisings and massmeetings were the universal order Ohio, "Ben's" parents left him and his older sister at bome while they went on a week's visit several miles away. The ten-year-old boy seized upon the opportunity to have a flag-raising of his own. So he went across Rocky Fork and prospected around until he found a tall, straight sassafras pole that exactly suited his ideas. With a borrowed batchet he felled the sapling and trimmed it, and then started to convey it home. It was a job that would have discouraged many a man, but little "Ben" knew no backing out. Having conveyed it laborieusly to the edge of the Fork, he swam across, pushing his prize before him. Then came the tig of war. The bank up which the pole was to be taken was long, steep and rugged—little short, in fact, of a cliff. His sister was enlated in the cause, and with her help "Ben" finally got the troublesome stick where he desired it. Taking a couple of child's petticeats, respectively red and blue, and some white muslim, he evolved a flag, fastened it to the top of the pole, called in all of the neighbors boys, and raised it. The enterprise cost him a week's hard work, but he did it, and when his folks returned a Fremont flag—not very elegant, but as patriotic as the best—floated in triumph over the yard. ously to the edge of the Fork, he swam across

GENERAL NOTES.

Nearly all the Alpine Clubs are now provided with photographic apparatus, and under their auspices some very fine photograpus of the most inaccessible peaks have been taken.

An adventurous traveller has performed the feat of walking across the entire continent of Australia a distance of 2,000 miles, in 120 days. Sometimes fully 100 miles intervened between human babitations.

The annual revenue of St. Paui's Cathedral, London, is now \$125,000. Of this sum \$10,000 is paid o the Dean and \$5,000 each to the three canons in real dence. The maintenance of worship in the Catheoral, independent of the stipends to the ciergy, costs \$11,000 It is perhaps not generally known that the

culture of the cinchona, from the bark of which quinine is extracted, has recently cutered upon an entirely new phase. In 1865 the seed of the finest and rarest quality of the cinchona tree was introduced into Java, and since that time the Dutch have developed its quinine-produc-ing properties with extraordinary skill. A man in Ohio a tew nights ago was roused out of his slumbers by a burglar. He pursued the fellow

with a shot-gan, but did not succeed in shooting him. Soon the burglar came to a river and plunged in, but not being a swimmer, he sank and was drowned. And now the Grand Jury has indicted the householder for murder in the first degree for not going to the assistance of the drowning man. This is strange, in view of the fact that had he previously shot the burglar nothing would have been done to him. The Liverpool Presbytery of the English

Pre-sbyterian Church is agitated over a momentous question. A few days ago a clergyman made a motion that at a certain church meeting, soon to occur, the members of the pres-bytery should all appear in their patural attire. Tals vague but innocently meant proposition instantly ex-cited an acrimonious debate, and the hapless brother who made the motion was besieged with questions as to what constituted the "natural attiro" of a clergyman. what constituted the "natural attire" of a clergyman. One brother remarked that he had three natural attires, gown and bands when he preacaed, ordinary ciothing it social life, and when he went to bed something else not named. And he wanted to know in which of these he was expected to appear at the meeting. New churches have been organized on questions not much more important than tolls. The Irish mail train on the Holyhead line

had a narrow escape from an extraordinary danger on July 2. The eignalman at Llandodno Junction received a message from Cooway that a locomotive, without a train, was coming, and knowing that the Irish mail was due no decided to run the approaching locomotive on a siding. Accordingly be put out the signals, but to his amazement the engine ran into the junction at full speed, swept past all the danger signals and around the curve and disappeared down the line toward Chester. With rare on the signalman concluded that both engineer and fireman must be asleep, and he accordingly telegraphed to Colwyn Bay station: "Engine coming; driver to Colwyn Bay station: "Engine coming; driver asicep. Put fog signals on line." The man at Colwyn Bay was equally alert, and instan'ly comprehending the situation, rushed from his box and had just time to place the torpedees on the track before the flying locomotive. The explosion of the torpedees awoke the alseping men and the locomotive was run upon a side track out of the way of the Irish mail. The condition of the five-box and belier showed that the engineer and fireman had been asleep some time. They were immediately discharged. One of the morals of the occurrence lies in the fact that the men had been on duty fifteen nours.

An old man ninety-three years of age, a native of Spain, has just returned from this country, where ne has been living many years, to his native land. There is nothing remarkable about this, but the prodigious family which accompanied him back was certainly re markable. It consisted of sixteen daughters, twentythree sons, thirty-four granddaughters, forty-seven grandsons, forty-five great-granddaughters, thirty-nine great-grandsons, three great-great-granddaughters, and seventy-two sons-in-law and daughters-in-law, making in all two hundred and seventy-nine persons. The old man had been three times married, and his oldest son is now seventy years of age. The ship upon which he and now seventy years of age. The saip upon which he and his astonishing family colony went to Europe belongs to him, and is commanded by one of his numerous grandsons. Notwithstanding his age the old gentleman enjoys excellent health. Every day he takes two hours gymnastic exercise, walks for two hours, and directs the education of his great-grandchildren. He has never used spirituous liquers in any form, and does not smoke. He will shortly be presented at the Court of Madrid.

June 29 was a day of mourning in Aix-la Chapelle, for on that day twenty buildings and a part of the quaint but magnificent Hôtel de Ville, the pride of Aix and of the Empire, were destroyed by fire. Floating cinders lodged in the east tower of the grand old structure, high up in the air and completely out of range of the liliputian pumping-machine of the Fire Department, Below stood twenty thousand people pressed back to a respectful distance by a regiment of infantry, anxiously watching the vain movements of the firemen as they scrambled along the root of the great building. Within half an hour after the cry "das Rathaus brennt" was heard on the nouse-tops and in the streets, both of the towers were wrapt in flames. At 4:30 o'clock the ancient time-piece in the west tower mournfully struck the half hour, and scarcely had its echoes died away when the tower swayed to and fro for an instant, and then smid the growns of the people, went plunging down into the firemen, aided by a stillness in the air that was marvai-lous, soen secured control of the flames. On the second floor of the Rathaus is the great coronation hall, one of the largest and most interesting apartments in Germany. It is one hundred and sixty-two feet long, sixty feet wide, and twenty-eight and a half feet hign. In it thirty-two kings and twelva queens have feasted during their coronation festivities. The principal objects of interest in this hall are the free-coss of Alfred Rethel, which were executed between the years 1846 and 1859, and take first rank in the free-art of the German Empire. They portray eight of the most famous incidents in the life of Churiemagne. For tunately this room is protected by an arched fron roof most famous incidents in the life or courremagne, to tumately this room is protected by an arched fron roo which withstood the shock of falling debris, and thereby saved the frescees from the fate which seemed inevitable. The beautiful façade and the famous council chamber where the treaties of 1698 and 1748 were signed, were

POLITICAL NEWS.

If the Republican organs in Pennsylvania At the Republican organs in Pennsylvania most acceptable one placed in the field in many years. There is not a shadow of disatisfaction with it apparent. The papers with the most pronounced independent leanings are as hearty in their praise of the candidates as the most pronounced independent in their praise of the candidates as the most pronouncement in party of the candidates as the most uncompromising party organ. The platform would be equally acceptable if it were not for the plank on Civil Service Reform. The fault found with this is that it is not explicit enough. But seide from this there is noting in the tickst or the platform to cause a breath of disastisfaction, so the Pannylyanta Ragabileans will

enter upon the canvass under peculiarly fo

Georgia is one of the few States that remain to be divided into Congressional districts under the new apportionment. The State has ten Representatives, as increase of one over the old number. The Legisliture new in session will undertake the reacrangement of the districts, and a disposition is shown to have as little geographical gerrymandering about the work as possible. One bill already introduced makes the smallest and the largest district vary in population by only 12,000. According to this measure, the colored people would exceed the whites in six of the ten districts. And yet the Bourbons doubtless have the most surence considered that, even with this arrangement, they can send a solid Congressional delogation to Washington.

The clid style of compressings by toint delaste.

Congressional delegation to Washington.

The old style of campaigning by joint debate is coming into use again. The two candidates for Governor in Kentucky are stumping the State together and creating much diversion for the people whether they are making any votes or not. The Republican and Democratic nominees for the Iowa Governorship are also making preparations for joint discussions of the issues of the canvaes. This will add new sest to a campaign which already promised to be more than ordinarily inof the canvass. This will add new seef to a campaign which already promised to be more than ordinarily interesting. The two parties are clearly antagonized on two issues—prohibition and the farig. The Republicans stand squarely for a prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and for protection to American industries, while the Democrats are against both A joint discussion will prevent any dodging on either side.

The brutal attempt of two Bourbon papers in Richmond to arouse race prejudice has met with an ignominious failure. They seized upon the appointment of two colored trustees in that city to try and awaken the passions of the white people, hoping to turn it to political advantage. The design was to frighten the white adherents of Mahone into deserting him and to leave him with no support but the colored voters. The Bourbons quickly discovered, however, that they were on the wrong track. Plain intimations came to them from outside the State as well as in it, that the Demogracy could now, afford to raise that issue and is was dropped a great deal quicker than it was taken up, to the Virginia Bourbons with have to hunt around for some other issue with which to raily their broken and demogratized column. The brutal attempt of two Bourbon papers in

A huge edifice of hope is being built up by the Democrats on their expectations in the fail clottons. The States are few in which general elections are to be held, but to all of them the Democracy is looking for encouragement. The party organs enumerate with much satisfaction the States that will certainly be carried, and then add: "If Ohio also goes Democratic the Presidential election will be decided." There are, however, a few party papers that see further into the future than the majority, and they are continually throwing out uncomfortable hints. The Mobile Register, for in-

out uncomfortable hints. The Mobile Register, for instance, concludes a statement of the political situation in this way: "We must go slow ou the tariff if we would obtain the advantages which the people will probably place in the hands of the Democratic party in the approaching October and November elections." That is good advice no doubt, but it is not very filling.

Congressman Springer, of Illinois, has been the subject of a good deal of pointed sarcasm, but whatever his failings it was never supposed that he lacked the courage of his convictions. In a recent transaction, however, be does not figure very creditably. Charies Ridgely, an iron manufacturer and a Democrat, but a believer in protection, asked Mr. Springer to meet Professor Densiow, of Chicago, at different places in the Congressional district of the former and discuss the tariff question. It was supposed that Springer would be eager to air his opinions on the subject, but to the surprise of every one he declined the offer on the ground that Professor Densiow was not sufficiently well known to make him a desirable opponent with whom to debate to the former of the way to make him a desirable opponent with whom to debate the fariff. He save, however, that he is willing to meet to make him a desirable opponent with whom to debate the tariff. He says, however, that he is willing to meet Sena or Cullom, doubtiess knowing that the latter would not consent to such an arrangement. The contemptible way in which Springer wingles out of the saliness will deprive him of waat little respect he has retained among people.

THE DRAMATIC WEEK.

At midsummer the stage is out of date. In summer climate like ours crowded assemblies are intolerable. Most of the New-York theatres, accordingly, are closed. The little Madison Square Theatre, which is kept cool by artificial means, remains open all summer— and, indeed, all the year round. There may be seen the mild drama of "The Bajah." The Casino, likewise, re mains open. "Prince Methusalem" was produced aera last Monday—as aiready recorded in this journal. Mr. Rowe's fare ofc "Pop" has been successfully transferred to Haverly's Theatre, by Mr. Samuel Colville, now the sole manager of that house. The Cosmopolitan Theatre was closed, with some precipitation, on Saturday night, July 7. "The rest is allence."

July 7. "The rest is allence."
At this time of the year statements about what will happen in the theatres next season are customarily published to-day in order that they may be contradicted to-morrow, and the little minnow journals of the hour print articles to instruct real newspapers as to the way in which they ought to perform their duties. There is those juvenile essayists and country correspo whose mission it is to teach old managers how to manage and tell other writers to write good articles. It seems never to occur to these preceptors that they have an op-portunity of writing the good articles themselves, or that the private business affairs of theatrical managers are likely to be well understood by those whom eru—and that they do not concern the public. This we mean to say, is, theatrically, the dead season, when nothing of importance goes on in the theatres and nothing particularly worth saying is to be said about them. In this city the init is profoundly peaceful. So let us leave it.

PUBLIC OPINION.

DOESN'T INTERVIEW WORTH A CENT. General Ward was in Columbus last night, but he wouldn't be interviewed. He was on his way bome from Court in Morrow County. He said, among a crowd of newspaper men and politicians of both parties:

"I will not be 'interviewed.' Why, these interviewer

"I will not be 'interviewed.' Why, these interviewers re the meanest fellows out. They print all you don't say, and they don't print what you do say. One of these Commercial Gazette men did that for me at Chemnati the other day. I was almost inclined to get mad about it. My wife, now, thought it very funny, but I didn't. You see, the man earne to my office, and was shown intermy private room, where I was very busy.

"Says I, 'Who are you!"

"Says I, 'Are you an interviewer!"

"Says I, 'Are you an interviewer!"

"Says I, 'Do you print what a man says, or what he don't say! And he said. 'We try to print what he says. Now, my office clerk is an excellent stenographer, and I just called out, 'Clarence, come here.' And, when he had brought paper and pencil, I directed him to report verbatim what he heard. Then I turned to The Commercial man and nodded that I was ready. He asked me some trivial question. I replied, 'I don't wish to be interviewed.' He acked another, and I replied the same way Agrain. Then he closed up his note-book and went off and published, oh, ever so much, and I told how I was mad, etc., when, in fact and reality, I was jollyquet like, but joily—because I enloyed it very much."

A BOLT NOT TO BE DESPISED.

From The Gateston News (Dem.)

The bolting of the Democratic ticket in Onlo, for the reasons given, by the son of so distinguished a Democrat as Ex-Senator Thurman, can scarcely fail to affect considerably the morale of the Democratic campaign.

Democratic campaign.

REASONS FOR EXPECTING REPUBLICAN SUCCESS.

From The Utica Herald (Rep.)

It is only necessary for the Republican party to so clearly deserve success as to command the susport of its own members, in order to obtain that success, with the acquiseeence of a very considerable and very important factor of the Democratic party. We take it that there are just as many Republicans in New-York State as there were two years ago, when Gardield and Arthur were accorded 20,000 majority. We have never heard of a Republican who voted for Cleveland in 1832, or who helped on Cleveland's election by refusing to yote at all, who does not expect to co-operate with the Republican party in the future. We know of the existence everywhere of the conviction that the Republican party must show itself capable of united and successful work in New-York this year, in order to note the state for the Republican Presidential candidate in 1884. We have found this feeling so universal that we are literally driven into the belief that there never was a year wheat the Republicans were to better form to carry the State than this year. We have found the harreds, the bitternesses and the factionalisms of last year burned out. They were so intense that they have consumed each other. We believe that Republican have gotten throwith fighting each other. We are confident that the approaching Republican State Cor anton will proclaim the geopel of peace. We have never yet feared to face the enemy with a united Republican party. We are not afraid of the centry now.

A PAPER TO BE ENVIED.

A PAPER TO BE ENVIED.

If happiness begets happiness, July 11.

If happiness begets happiness, and if a newspaper in capable of feeling, how happy must be IRB New-York Trinune! Its Fresh-Air Fund made five hundred of the pool children of the great heated city happy resterday, by giving them a trip all the way up the noble Hudson to Troy, whence they were to proceed to the Lake Champiain region. In this one thing surely, if in none other, The Trinune is a paper to be cavied.

WANT TO TALK ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE.

Oclumbus Letter to The Circuland Leader.

Writing about Hon. John R. Buchtel remin on of a story he used to tell on the atump, which is qui preson to the present attitude of Mr. Hoadly and a semocratic party toward the Scott law. A good Chr. an mother of Mr. Buchtel's acquaintance had a season. Johnny, on whose infrast mind she every moraling sout to impress the gentle teaching a oquaintaines had a a tiantly. These she would "sure him out to grass" in the front yard with the admonttion, "Now, Johnny, stay the yard." But, like all boys, Johnny was out as treet. Twice, the incise cause out and recalism. Finally she said: "Johnny, if you do this again hall cut a switch and whip you." Twenty minutes later had again descripted, its characteristics in the said of th